

developed by opportunities of remunerative effort: an English labourer or artisan is a different man after a few months' experience of the stimulating prospects of Canada. The consciousness of danger may harden the endurance of a community as of an individual. We may wonder whether Rome would have been great had there not been before her the fear of Carthage. In quite recent times we have seen Australia drill herself under apprehensions of Japan and South Africa draw herself together to confront the menace of a large and vigorous black population.

It is, then, indisputable that the influences of environment have powerfully affected the course of human history—have encouraged or retarded the steps by which man has slowly emerged from the darkness of primeval savagery. We may give further illustrations. Unassisted by art man cannot compete with dense vegetation: forest-clad regions have never been the homes of an original civilization. In tropical countries races that dwell beneath the shadow of trees become trammelled with a shyness or timidity which is as incurable as the instinctive nervousness of the lynx: they are enslaved by the grossest and cruellest forms of superstition and by habits which resist all changeful impulses. The most savage and untamable of the native races

of America are those which inhabit
the ^{dark} forests of the Amazon : and of Africa
and ^{India} it may generally, though not
universally, ^{be} stated that humanity is least
advanced ^{where} foliage is densest. In the temperate
regions ^a forest life is less degrading, but it
appears ^{to} blunt and depress human faculties, and
it ^{may} be doubted whether the German tribes
which roamed